

Illustratively, the drainage surfaces **480, 482, 484, 486** of each cavity **440** are each sloped downwardly away from the sidewalls **424** toward the one or more drain holes **470** located within each respective cavity **440**. In particular, each drainage surface, such as surfaces **480, 482, 484, 486**, located within the cavities **440** is sloped downwardly away from the inner surfaces **422** of the outer wall **418** and the sidewall surfaces **426** of the sidewalls **424** toward each drain hole **470** in order to encourage liquid to drain toward the drain holes **470**. Accordingly, the drainage surfaces **480, 482, 484, 486** of each respective cavity **440** and the drain hole(s) **470** formed through the respective drainage surfaces **480, 482, 484, 486** cooperate to provide drainage means of each cavity **440** for draining liquid therefrom.

While the concepts of the present disclosure have been described in conjunction with illustrative embodiments of specific reusable orthopaedic instruments, it is within the scope of this disclosure to provide the same or similar drainage arrangements in any number of reusable orthopaedic. For example, orthopaedic instruments including femoral trials such as femoral augment trials and femoral stem trials, tibial trials such as tibial tray trials, tibial stem trials, and tibial augment trials, hip trials such as hip cup trials, hip liner trials, and hip stem trials, shoulder trials such as shoulder cup trials, shoulder liner trials, and shoulder stem trials, and trauma trials may each include the same or similar drainage arrangements as that discussed above in regard to FIGS. **1-14**. Other reusable orthopaedic instruments including knee instruments, hip instruments, shoulder instruments, and trial instruments may also include the same or similar drainage arrangements as that discussed above in regard to FIGS. **1-14**. Of course, other reusable orthopaedic instruments may include such drainage arrangements as well.

As discussed above, each of the orthopaedic instruments **10, 110, 210, 310, 410** disclosed herein is made from an injection molded polymer material. Accordingly, the injection mold used to form the polymer includes funnel-shaped structure(s) to form the various cavities and corresponding downwardly sloped drainage surfaces located within the cavities of each of the instruments **10, 110, 210, 310, 410**. Further, although the instruments **10, 110, 210, 310, 410** disclosed herein are made from a polymer material by an injection molding process, it is within the scope of this disclosure to include an orthopaedic instrument made of other suitable materials by another suitable process.

While the disclosure has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, such an illustration and description is to be considered as exemplary and not restrictive in character, it being understood that only illustrative embodiments have been shown and described and that all changes and modifications that come within the spirit of the disclosure are desired to be protected.

There are a plurality of advantages of the concepts of the present disclosure arising from the various features of the systems described herein. It will be noted that alternative embodiments of each of the systems of the present disclosure may not include all of the features described yet still benefit from at least some of the advantages of such features. Those of ordinary skill in the art may readily devise their own implementations of a system that incorporate one or more of the features of the present disclosure and fall within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A reusable orthopaedic instrument comprising:  
a reusable orthopaedic femoral trial including a pair of spaced apart condyles, each condyle comprising:

- a first outer surface configured to articulate on a corresponding bearing surface,
  - a second outer surface that is opposite the first outer surface, the second outer surface being configured to be engaged with a surgically-prepared distal end of a patient's femur,
  - a first side surface extending between the first outer surface and the second outer surface, the first side surface defining a first outer edge of the femoral trial,
  - a cylindrical hole extending through the femoral trial to the first outer surface, and
  - a notch defined in the first side surface and extending through the first outer surface and the second outer surface of the femoral trial, the notch being defined by (i) a pair of spaced apart surfaces extending inwardly from the side surface, each spaced apart surface extending between the first outer surface and the second outer surface and (ii) a second side surface extending between the pair of spaced apart surfaces, the second side surface defining a second outer edge of the femoral trial, wherein the pair of spaced surfaces define a width of the notch extending in a medial-lateral direction and the second side surface defines a length of the notch extending in an anterior-posterior direction, the length of the notch being greater than the width of the notch.
2. The reusable orthopaedic instrument of claim 1, wherein the second side surfaces of the pair of spaced apart condyles define a first medial-lateral width.
  3. The reusable orthopaedic instrument of claim 2, wherein the first side surfaces of the pair of spaced apart condyles define a second medial-lateral width greater than the first medial-lateral width.
  4. The reusable orthopaedic instrument of claim 1, wherein the notches of the pair of spaced apart condyles are substantially aligned when the femoral trial is viewed in a bottom elevation view.
  5. The reusable orthopaedic instrument of claim 1, wherein:
    - the femoral trial includes an anterior flange,
    - each condyle includes a posterior condyle, and
    - the notch of each condyle is positioned between the anterior flange and the posterior condyle.
  6. The reusable orthopaedic instrument of claim 1, wherein each condyle comprises a drainage surface positioned opposite the first outer surface, wherein:
    - (i) the drainage surface has a plurality of sidewalls extending outwardly therefrom to form a cavity in the second outer surface,
    - (ii) the cylindrical hole is formed in the drainage surface at a location within the cavity, and
    - (iii) the drainage surface includes a section that slopes downwardly from the plurality of sidewalls toward the cylindrical hole.
  7. An orthopaedic surgical instrument comprising:
    - a femoral trial configured to be coupled to a surgically-prepared distal end of a patient's femur, the femoral trial comprising:
      - an articular side comprising a medial condyle surface and a lateral condyle surface, each condyle surface having a curved contour,
      - a fixation side that is opposite the articular side, the fixation side comprising a fixation surface configured to engage the surgically-prepared distal end of the patient's femur,
      - a medial side including a first medial surface and a second medial surface that extend between the medial condyle surface and the fixation surface, and